THE WAR.

French Assault on the Prussians at Saarbruck.

Bharp Skirmish and Repulse of the French.

BATTLE YESTERDAY.

Yast and Extensive Military Movements in Prussia.

Germany Making Ready for Defence or an Invasion of France.

Two French Fleets in Motion.

DEFENCE OF HAMBURG.

THE BELGIAN OCCUPATION QUESTION.

PRUSSIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The War Preparations Active and of Great Extent-Field Trenches and an Intrenched Camp-City Defences-Ornamental Works Destroyed for Eng neering Purposes-Position of the Army-New System of Defence and Attack-An Advance Into France Looked for-General Moltke's Opinion.

LONDON, Aug. 1-P. M. The war preparations of Prussia, both for attack and defence, as they are reported by telegrams from the Continent here, are very active and of a very extensive range of plan.

Trenches have been opened at a distance of ten leagues from Cologne. An intrenched camp of very nsiderable extent has been established in the triangle-which is formed by Cologne. Coblentz and Treves. The fine and well known park of Cologne, with the magnificent chateau belonging to the banker Oppenheim, have been obliterated and

Mayence has been declared in a state of siege, and occupied by 25,000 Prussian troops. Trenches have been opened in front of the city. All persons residing in Mayence who are unable to provide thempolves and their families with provisions for six weeks at once have been notified to take their departure from the place.

There is a large force of Prussian troops encamped on the heights of St. Hubert. They are in a position overlooking the valley of the Saar. This force is entrusted with the important duty of protecting the extensive group of coal mines which lie in that vicinity. It also commands the junction of the railroads running from Bingerbruck and Landau, as well as the large rails descending the Rhine.

The movement of horses, for cavairy and other military use, the mar, hing of soldiers and the transport of munitions of war between Mayence and Coblentz, are formi able. These are to be witnessed hourly by day and night. The amount of war mate rial which has been brought forth is of huge proportions, and an immense body of troops has been collected.

In consequence of new instructions issued by the War Department in Berlin there will be an entire e in the tactics of the Prussian army hence forth. According to the reports to hand the Prussians will open the campaign according to the same rule as hitherto, but employ afterwards the system of slege advance under cover of intrenchments. The territory of the Rh'ne provinces is being covered with improvised works of this description. The land from Coblentz to Mayence is entirely cut up in this fashion already.

The new plan of defence will necessitate a new system of attack. Hence the detay in the French A Prussian army corps is stationed as a curtain

to the Black Forest,

The principal part of the forces of King William are concentrated in the triangle, which is formed by the Rhine, Moselle and the Saar rivers. The two rivers last named form the line of defence. The left of the army rests on the Rhine near Landan; the right stretches out to the Moselle, near Treves.

At Frankfort a reward of 500 thalers has been offered by the authorities for the first capture of a French revolving cannon.

It is generally believed that Prussia will raise the king's army to one million and a quarter of men, and afterwards advance on the soil of France. The day after the declaration of war was received

by the Prussian Government General Von Moltke said that if Napoleon had not marched to the Rhime by the 21st of July he would never cross above

Saurious has been recently fortified and serves as In case of necessity the Prussians can fall back of

Mayence and Coblentz which protect the passage over the Rhine, and behind which they have a formi-

Defence of Hamburg-King William's March-Royal Recruits-German Confederate Money

BERLIN, August 1, 1870. Fifteen ships laden with stone are moored in the Elbe, below Hamburg, ready to be sunk on the approach of the French fleet.

King William left for the front at six o'clock last evening. The Queen attended him to the railway station. Multitudes of enthusiastic people collected there, and the flags and flowers were without end.

The hesitation about the opening of hostilities on a large scale and the delay in the imperial French declaration of war are here ascribed to the consciousness on the part of Napoleon that the war would be long and painful, owing to the superiority of the needle gun over the Chassepot, as has been already demonstrated in the encounters between

The Duke of Augustenburg is serving as a general in the Bavarian army, and the Duke of Nassau has accepted a position on the staff of the Crown Prince

Subscriptions will be opened on the 3d and 4th of August for a five per cent loan of the German Confederation (Bundes Anleine) to the amount of 100,000,000 thalers, to be issued at eighty-eight per cent of the par value. Payments are to be made between the 10th of August and the 28th of Decem-

FRANCE.

No Pight of Importance-Movements on the Saar-Patriotic Action on All Sides-Orders and Army Rules-Claims of Sympathy from the Peoples-The Navy.

No news of any serious engagement between the armies has yet (three P. M.) been received here. The Presse says there has been no fighting on the banks of the Rhine, as has been widely rumored. The advance posts of the Bavarian troops have fallen back upon the Lauter river.

The French Mediterranean flest has arrived at Brest. It will go north and join the Baltic fleet. Several Prussian scouting parties have lately crossed the Saar. Their movements were plainly seen by the French. It is not thought the Prussian force is so great in that neighborhood as at first sup-

came into the French lines have been sent to Tours.

The Emperor has thanked the railway companies for the celerity and prodence with which they have

transported the troops to the frontier.

The Council of Ministers will meet three times a week at St. Cloud. The Empress will preside over their deliberations.

The Journal Officiel says it was through the advice of M. Magne, late Minister of Finance, that the Emperor decided to resort to a loan, instead of

The Memorial Diplomatique declares that the order excluding all correspondents from the French

The Branch War Department has peremptorily denied the request of Captain Hore, of the British Navy, and an attache of the British Legation in Paris, to visit the Navy Yard at Cherbourg, in imat tions, workshops and fleet.

Orders have been promulgated in Paris to the effer that enemy's private property shall be respected in France as it is respected in Germany. There is, a bitter feeling on the Bourse a; ainst German bankers, who are accused of sending specie

The Constitutionnel publishes an article a the world that however brutal the treatment of Frenchmen in Germany may be, Germans nere will

receive nothing but kindn The Chanceller of the French Legation at Rerlin o remained there after the declaration of war, has been required by the Prussian authorities to give his parole not to leave the city.

The Gaulois says that it is proposed to form a corps of volunteer artillerymen in this city. It will be placed under the command of the former pupils of the Polytecanic School. This corps is designed for the special defence of Paris in case of need.

The Journal Officiel of this morning says that the government has decided that during the war no person, of whatever nationality, will be permitted to enter or leave France without a passport. This, however, is not applicable to the subjects of those States actually at war with France. They can only travel in the interior, with the special permission of the Minister of the Interior.

The Journal Officiel also says that French citizens expelled from Baden were subjected to outrageous treatment. They were conducted to the frontiers in chains, and made to pay for the places wherein they were locked up to escape the violence of the

The Duke of Cadore, who is now in Stockholm on a mission from the French government, will go to Copenhagen on similar business.

The Journal Officiel to-day has information going to show that the sympathy of the people of the Dapublan principalities is heartily with France. The Public says that the French government has contracted for a cable between Calais and some point in Jutland. Denmark, in order that the operations of the Baltic fleet may be reported to and

directed from the capital. The Presse denies that the Prince of Wales, now in Copenhagen, sympathizes with Denmark in her complaints against Prussla.

A son of Abdul-Kader has asked permission of the Emperor to enlist in a regiment of Turcos.

The Moniteur of to-day says that Herr Klazeko, who has arrived here from Vienna, has seen the Empress and the Duke de Gramont several times, and is believed to be charged with a confidential mission. So far, however, his language is expressive of neutrality on the part of Austria. Cardinal Bonaparte has left Rome and goes to the

imperial headquarters as chaplain to the Prince Im It is noticed here that Prince Metternich, the Ans

trian Ambassador, and Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister, are much together. The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a pastoral

letter to the clergy, requesting their prayers for the success of France It is stated that the Emperor, before his departure

for the Rhine, wrote to the Pope, explaining the causes of the withdrawal of the French troops

ENGLAND.

No News of a Great Battle-Reports of Freuch Naval Operations.

London, August 1—4:30 P. M.

No news of any battle has been received up to this The streets are full of rumors, as usual. One of these rumors is that the French fleet has arrived be-

fore Hamburg and attacked the defences. It is not, however, generally credited. The decree prohibiting exportation recently issued

by Prussia, is ascribed simply to the probable exist-

Reported Repulse of the French-The Belgium Defence Question-Premier Gladstone Prepared-Newspaper Caution-The Was LONDON, August 1-Evening.

Despatches from Saarbruck report that no operations of importance occurred along the entire line yesterday.

A flerce attack by the French was repulsed vigor ously by the Prussians to-day.

A large body of French troops has moved on For-The French squadron is still cruising off Thurso,

It is certain that England will take action to defend Belgium.

The London Times says that Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Mansion House meeting Saturday evening, proves that he recognizes the war and is ready to meet it.

A correspondent of the London Times warns the public against precipitancy in forming opinion of the merits of the two powers in the present war, and he points out how widely England erred regarding the American war.

The London Post approves of Mr. Gladstone's policy of peace, so long as Belgium remains untouched. It refers to old treatles between the United States and Prussia, and says the restrictions as to articles contraband of war will probably become a dead letter for the United States, especially as England pays no attention to them.

The King of Wurtemberg is quoted as saying that "Germany will be ruined by the war for twenty years, and the emigration to America will swell to

It is thought that Napoleon erred in not pushing promptly into Bavaria; he would thereby have neutralized the action of all Southern Germany. Such a movement is impossible now, because it would expose Paris.

Another instalment of correspondence with foreign Powers relative to the secret treaty has been made public, but its contents have in the main been anticipated by other reports. In the House of Lords to-day a bill giving the gov-

ernment power to call out the militia was introluced under a suspension of the rules. The Enlistment bill was passed. In the House of Commons to-night the govern ment proposed to add 20,000 men to the army, and submitted estimates requiring £2,000,000 sterling for the purpose. The artillery was reported to be in a

most effective state and the militia rapidly recruiting. Mr. Disraeli rose to make some inquirios. He thought the traditional silence and reserve of the government should now be dismissed. He especially

ranteed to Prussia her Saxon acquisitions. Such guarantee, if still held good, would England in the present quarrel. He wanted to know what grounds had been taken by the government. He orged that the army be kept up to its greatest strength, and closed with a declaration that England, while she observed treatles, would main-

tain the rights and independence of others. Mr. Gladstone took exceptions to the nistorical statements of the right honorable gentleman and gave his version of events down to the present day. He said the policy of the government was not one of armed neutrality, but of friendship to both com-Vicana treaty ended with the German emptre. The government was now doing everything to enforce the observance of neutrality, but British power wa restricted to British waters. All legal restraints had

A running debate followed between lesser members on the state of the army and navy, which lasted until a late hour. No facts of importance were

The Skirmishing at Saarbruck-Merits of the Prussian and French Small Arms. LONDON, August 1, 1870.

A correspondent writes from Saarbruck, on Thurs-A company of infantry and a party of Ifhlaners

entered the town this morning. About fifty of the infantry have gone out to reconnoitre. The report that therty or forty infantry from Saarouts had discomitted a squadron of cavalry and

three companies of infantry is confirmed. The owner of the mill near Ludeneiden, where the skirmish took place, came into the town this morning with the intelligence that six French pieces of ery had appeared on the top of a neighboring hill. This is the first artillery that has been seen. Prince Frederick Karl is expected at Kreuznach

and the Crown Prince of Prussia is expected at

Kaiserstantern. where the Prussian picket is, we hear the French band playing. The French shoot at any Prusians who valk along the Forbach roal haif a mile out of town, and one has to look out. If the shooting o the last few days is any indication of the general character of French and Prussian shooting, we expect to hear that the French, with plenty of time to

great distance, but that in sharpshooting they are very wild. The Prussians on the other hand will not even attempt shooting at long ranges, but, at a range suited to their small arm, under five hundred yards, are steady and certain marksmen. The artillery firing of the French to-day was very good.

aim, make very fair shooting up to a surprisingly

The same correspondent, writing on Priday, anys:—Large French forces are said to be getting immediately behind the hills; but deserters say they have nothing cat, and appearances confirm their re-

Some infantry entered Prussian territory at three o'clock this morning to dig petatoes. They were driven off without any, and with the loss of two men. Potato digging is attempted at intervals all along the frontier.

The common benef as to the plan of the campaign is that the three armies will form at points from Saarbrucken southwards; the southernmost to advance on Straasburg, the next on Nancy and the third to march on Metz, co operating with the second. The French can hardly have been acquainted with the weakness of the Prusslan force in Saarbrucken during the last few days. The Prussian patrol are very active and penetrate to the extreme right and left of the valley. The badness of the enemy's sharpshooting encour-

ages them to go within unnecessarily short disances of the French outposts. A party advanced and began shooting. Our party rode off as hard as they could, the Frenchmen firing at them from be-This is the worst exhibition yet of French unsteadiness and want of self-re-If the chasseurs could have remained quiet a minute or two longer they might have destroyed or made prisoners of the whole party; and even when they had nothing to do but take good aim at the flying horsemen from flity yards and upwards they did not succeed in hitting their bodies. Three shots were received in differen parts of the men's equipments. Bodies of tefantry are continually going out to reconneitre.

The same correspondent writes on Saturday;-Our patrols in the night suffered more severely than usual. One was surprised by the French conceased in a wood, who suddenly fired upon then and wounded an uhlaner and a fusileer of the Second battalion of the Fortieth regiment. Two other men were wounded in different patrols.

The French are making a bridge over the Saar, between Gressblittersdorf and Hacwetter. Saargguemines. The work done yesterday on the top of a hill turned out to be a protected battery. pected in the course of a day or two.

A correspondent at Copenhagen writes, on Tuesday, that Denmark's neutrality is believed to be temporaray. The manœuvres are finished at Camp Hald. yet there is no indication of the camp being broken up, or the troops returning to cantonments, though orders are understood to have been issued a formight since. The Fredreiandet Journal says the general feeling is decidedly warlike. The moment has arrived for Denmark to throw off the mask and openly side with France. The government is steadily for neutrality. The Cabinet will resign if the war party gets the upper hand.

A correspondent at Fr.nkfort writes on Friday, repeating that it is fully believed that it is the purpose of the Prussians to enter France. Many American families in Frankfort and vicinity are trying to get away. Hamburg is filled with Americans.

The latest London opinion is that the French mean omething at Strasbourg, and that there will either be a double movement against Palatinate and Rader or that the massing of troops at Metz is to some extent a feint.

Three members of Parliament, Sir C. W. Deike, Mr. Winterbotham and Edgerton Herbert leave on Thursday for the Prussian army.

BEL GIUM.

The Army of Observation-The Question of British Occupation.
London, August 1, 1870. The Belgian army of observation occupies a line

between Liege and Alx is Chapelle. The report that British troops now occupy Antwerp is not true.

The Liberte opposes the suggested occupancy of Beigium by Great Britain, claiming that it would disquiet Belgium, wound France, and bring Russia and Austria instantly into the war.

HUNGARY.

Defence or Wart PESTH, August 1, 1870. The lower chamber of the Hungarian Diet has

voted a supplementary credit of five millions for de. fence, and has authorized the calling out of the next year's contingent when necessary. AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 1, 1870.

It is stated that Austria and Italy have settled upon a treaty which ensures their neutrality

Union with Italy for Neutrality.

A Great Power's Neutral Alliance. FLORENCE, August 1, 1870.

The Nazione states that an alliance to secure the cutrainy of England, Austria and Italy has nearly been completed by those Powers.

THE WAR EXCIPENENT AMONG THE GERMATS.

Mass Meeting in Williamsburg. A German mass meeting was held last evening in Turn Hall, Williamsburg, pursuant to a call issued by the German National Ald Association, but it did not come up to the expectations of the committee

in point of numbers or enthusiasm. The meeting was called to order by Counselior desired to be enlightened as to what extent Ludwig Semier, and Mr. Solomon Spitzer presided.

On the platform was disprayed a life-size painting of Germania, with a flaming sword in her hand, and beneath her preity feet the word "Parisi" in consequences letters. Stags of arms, the old German revolutionary dag, the Star Spangted Banner, the flag of the North teerman Confederation, and innumerable mottoes—among the latter "Leipsic" and "Waterloo"—were scattered profusely over the platform, while Chinese insterns, intuste and other attractions were brought into requisition outside the half.

the hall. The speakers of the evening were Ludwig Sem. Solomon Spitzer, Dr. Weber, Dr. Bartneimess ler, Solomon Spitzer, Dr. Weber, Dr. Barthelmess, Philip Schaev and others. The following resolutions were adopted amid en-

In the presence of the war just begun between Gerr and France, which we must consider a renewal of bloody drama of nineteen years duration inflicted by the Napoleon upon Europe, in his endeavor to found a univ

biolog drama of ninescen years deraiton inflicted by the first appoient upon Europe, in his endeavor to found a universal monarchy;

And in the presence of the raot that the third Napoleon considers and promains himself the instrument of Providence, chosen to prosecute the ideas and traditions of the first empire, now, in view thereof, we, the termins of Williamsburg, declare:

First.—that two present ruler of France is the sole originator of this war, by him commenced and obtuided upon the termina nation upon a frivilous pretext to satisfy his ambition, to fortify his dynasty, to conquer terman iteritory and to hinder and do ay the unity of terminay. And considering that in our enlightened century all nations must look upon each other as brothers and should comprehend that they have not common their highest interests and that this may be not common tour highest interests and that this may be not common tour highest interest and that this may be not common tour they are minimally to the fiberation of nations, but in the interest of monarchies, is condemnable, and although we ablor war in general, and about with time france and Germany could progress on the path of political development under the blessing of p eace, still we admit—

Trid—The deplorable but stern necessity of prosecuting this war at whatever costs to its victorious determination, considering that derimany, in order to secure her peace from his war at whatever costs to its victorious determination, considering that terminally, in order to secure her peace from the linear at whatever costs to its victorious determination, considering that necessity, we devote—

Four the—Our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to our German brothers, and engage to assist them to the best of our man brothers, and engage to assist them to the best of our

complete victory or saimilt to political destruction. Considering this necessity, we devote—
Four time—Our sincere and heartfest sympathy to our Garhouse and aspecting, however, that the people of Germany
will not, as was done in 1815, allow themselves to be deprived and definanced of the froits of their victories, and
that this war will not be fought for the gloristation of a
dynasty but that, moreover, the seed sown in 1866 will arise
in the coming conflict and ripon into a united, great, powerful, and especially to a free termany.

If the coming conflict and ripon into a united great, powerful, and especially to a free termany.

If the coming conflict is and ripon into a united great powerful, and especially to relief of the families and towards
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the support of the description of the contribuforce organized, to take all proper steps to toward dece purposes, more particularly to collect subscriptions for contribustions, in sums payable at once or in we-kiy or in monitiny installments, instructing the association to report the amounts
collected weekly in the German papers.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour with cheers for German unity.

Meeting at Liederkranz Hall. e twenty-eight delegates of the General Com mittee of the German Patriotic Aid Societies met at this hall last evening, to take action on the constitution submitted to the committee on Friday twiton submitted to the committee on Friday evening. William Steinway, Louis Rammerer and other well known members of the Liederkranz Society were present. The constitution has been already published, and was unanimously adopted. The officers of the committee consists of two at present—Hugo Wesendonk, president, and W. H. Petrarch, secretary. The executive committee, consisting of forty members, were mere used by twelve additional names. Dr. Gerke moved that a permanent hour, of officers consisting of a presume consisting of forty members, were increased by twelve additional manes. Dr. Gerke moved that a permanent board of officers, consisting of a president, two vice-presidents and two secretaries, should be elected. Carried. The secretary was empowered to furnish subscription books to all desiring to contribute to the defence of Fatherland, and the present officers were authorized to call a special meeting of the committee whenever any emergency, such as a great battle, should arise. Among the members the deepest sympathy for the cause of Germany was expressed, and many lamented that circumstances over which they had no control prevented them from taking up arms for their belowed country. They said that this war will remove that cares of Europe, immense armaments, by destroying the man who is the cause of them. They maintain that as long as a Bonaparte sits on the throne of France there can be no real peace in Europe. The well known treachery and insincerity of that family is productive of measiness in every court, and causes each nation to maintain a strong force for protection. To that family we may look for the main cause of those formidable arimes that obstruct the peace prosperity, commerce and business of the entire Continent. With the downfail of Napoleon—now a fixed fact—will come a new era of peace and happiness to every nation in Europe—nay, to the entire world.

A German Prediction.

A German Prediction.

Some of the German enthusiasts predict a great battle for Wednesday, the 3d day of August, and unlike many other self-made prophets, they assign a reason "for the belief that is in them." They say that King Frederic William III., the father of the present King, was born on the 3d day of Angust, 170, just 100 years ago on that day. He has be n severely deleated by the French, and now his son, King William 1. of Frussia, will desire to inflict a severe defeat on the French on the very birthday of his father.

RENNING THE CAUNTLET.

The German Steamship Union Running the Blockade-Nurrow Escape from Capture-Disguising the Vessel and Her Remarkable

Commerce has but just began its decline, unde the retarding influences of the European war. The German steamships which formerly plied between New York and ports now blockaded by menacing squadrons have been withdrawn from service, and because of the marine imbecility of Prussia are n ionger able to continue upon the lines so largely patronized by Americans. The last steamer from Europe, which was arrive via the Bremen sine, was

which came into this port on Saturday. She had a perilous passage, as far as the dangers of a warlike evening at sea can be measured. When the Union left Bremen war had been sounded throughout Europe, and its proclamation was over forty-eight hours old; it was therefore very hazardous in attempting such a movement as putting to sea from that caesely scrutinized port in the presence of one of the most powerful fleets on the high seas. Yet the French cruisers were not obstacles, and the Union left Bremen with a large cargo of emigrants, who, instead of remaining on board for the passage, would have preferred to return to their homes and to take part in defending Germany from the Gaals.

TRANSPORTATION to the interior was, however, impossible, because the authorities had established a land blockade, setzing railroad lines, roads, hotels and all the conveniences of travel. The passengers who came over on board the Union represent that Germany is ripe for war; that her granaries are full; that she has abundant crops and all that substance which is necessary to feed and provision an army either of offence or defence. They say that Germany is all enrhusiasm; that the women and chiedren are even aroused to the highest pitch of patriotism, and that the universal cry is,

"pow with France! Death to Napoleon!"

The excitement is described as surpassing any American understanding.

Among the passengers were 710 emigrants, and many of these were children and women.

Two hours after her departure a telegram was rewhich came into this port on Saturday. She had a

Among the passengers were 710 emigrants, and many of these were children and women.

Two hours after her departure a telegram was received from the authorities at Berlin directing that all the scamen and people on board the Union who owed service to the government should be detained and properly accounted for. It was lucky that this order arrived when it did, for had the Union been decimated in her crew in such a crippled condition it would have been unsafe and impossible to proceed to 80s.

order arrived when it did, for had the Union been the decimated in her crew in such a crippled condition it would have been unsafe and impossible to proceed to sea.

She started, however, and as she steamed by the MOUTH OF THE WESER.

She sighted the German iron-clad feet which was then sinking craft and rendering the waters of the Weser impossable to ships of war. She also saw the same movements at the Yada. Again it was a fortunate circumstance that the Union passed out when she did, for this blockade would also have prevented her departure from Bremen. At Bremen when she steamed out were the North German Lloyd's ships Deutchaland, Rhine, Donan, Ohio and Hausa, which are laid up and must remain idle wastes until Napoleon and Bismarck shall have concluded the present struggle. Thus an immense capitals is wasting and losing a valuable investment and but one of the few evits that may afflict commerce from this war can be seen. These vessels are not suitable for every use, but can be available for gunboats alone; but it is probable that Prussia will require little naval strength in addition to her navy, which is a miniature concern compared with

Of France, Still she has an iron-clad fleet, and the one at the mouth of the Weser is composed of the following ships:—

King William, Crown Prince, Frederick, Carl, Prince Adelbert and the Yada.

Leaving the mouth of the Weser, the Union, instead of going to Southampton, immediately headed for the northern passage, in order to avoid the French crusers then smelling about the English Channel. She euided the French, and though the captain had heard of the departure of Napoleon's squarron from Cherbourg, he pinckily told the Gauls to go where the bad niggers go.

The captain was now at sea, and he proceeded to disguise his vessel. He painted a red stitpe around the Signian was now at sea, and he proceeded to the strange steamer, not snowing her colors, was seen, and the Union was discreetly turned on a saic course under all steam and soon was out of reach.

The Union is no

own homes out the owner size between the union on the eve of war, by vigilance keeping out of the way of harm's reach and the French cruisers, was certainly a remarkable undertaking.

Prussiau Merchant Ships Seeking Refuge in Canadian Waters. Cacana, Canada East, July 31, 1870.

Two outward bound Prussian merchant ships came to anchor here to-day. They are afraid to leave on account of French cruisers, as a vessel of that character is supposed to be in the neighborhood of the Island of Anucost.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

March of the French Treops from Rome.

Will the Pope Remain in the Holy City?

The Cuban Question in Madrid.

ROME.

The French Troops Leaving.

His Holiness yesterday received General Dumoni commander of the French troops in Rome. Another detachment of the French army left Civita Vecchia for Marsetiles on Sunday.

The negotiations between Italy and France for the withdrawal of the French troops from Italian soil have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Italian government has guaranteed the preservation of order in Rome and the French troops have evacu-

Guarantees for Order in Rome-What Will the Pope Dot

PARIS, August 1, 1870.

The French government has received from Raly ample assurances of the observance of the convention for the withdrawal of the French troops from

It is asserted that the Pope has been advised to some to go to Malta, and by others to remain to Rome, and it seems that he has decided to stay. The Roman police have seized a quantity of arms

which were secreted in the city. FRANCE.

Pero Hyacinthe Against Infallibility-The

Press. PARIS, August 1, 1870. A letter from Pare Hyacinthe, protesting against the declaration of the dogma of Papal infamility has appeared, and causes a sensation. The Catho he organs attack the letter and its author with much

The Journal du Peuple, of Marselles, has been fined 500 francs for offences against the authority of the Empress, and its chief editor has been condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, with a fine of 2,000 france, for writing an article tenning to excite insubordination among the troops.

The Gaulois states that Henri Rochefort has been officially notified that he will not be released from confinement until he has served out the term of the several sentences pronounced against him. He will, consequently, remain in prison four months longer. The editors of the Marselliatie, now in conanement, were placed au secret after the appear of their letter announcing the suspension of that journal

SPAIN.

The Caban Question-French Explanations. Captain General De Rodas has asked for 14,000

some journals urge the government to consider seriously the condition of the tsland. No day has yet been fixed for the assembling of

The French Cabinet has made an explanation of recent expressions regarding Spain to Sedor Oloza ga which is considered satisfactory.

Ministerial Movements and Policy. MADRID, August 1, 1870. The Regent Serrano arrived here yesterday and resided at a meeting of the Council, at which it was ecided unanimously not to convoke the Cortes at

It is asserted that General Prim has promised the

granting of an amnesty during August. **ENGLAND**

The Crops-Odd Fellowship-A Violent Con-

LONDON, August 1, 1870. two, which has materially helped the crops. Reports by telegraph show that the storm has been quite general throughout Western Europe. Harvest has commenced in the south of England. The wheat crop is excellent in quality and yields abun

There was a large assemblage of Odd Fellows a the Crystal Palace to-day.

The Assembly Rooms at Reading were destroyed by fire last night. Miller, the Chelsea murderer, was hanged at New

gate to-day. He was extremely violent, and assaulted several of the officers on the way to the

TURKEY. The Viceroy of Egypt Leaving. VIA PARIS, August 1, 1870.

The Vicercy of Egypt embarks to-day on his return

IRELAND.

to Alexandria.

Concealed Weapons. LONDON, August 1, 1870.

A quantity of arms has been discovered on the estate of Mr. Maguire, M. P. for Cork, the owners of

which are unknown. NORTH CAROLINA.

The Troubles in Alamance County-Thirty More Citizens Arrested-Alleged Cruelties te Prisoners by Colonel Burgen. RARRIGH, August 1, 1970. The Marshal of the Supreme Court has not yet

returned from Yanceyville, where he went on Satur day to serve the writs last issued by Chief Justice zens of Aalmance is confirmed. It is reported that Lieutenant Colonel Burgen thed up several persons by the thumbs to make them

confess they were Ku Klux. It is said that Eurgen acknowledged this to a gentleman who has julk returned from Alamanco. The courts are impotent, and afford no relief, yet the people have not resisted, and are determined to furnish no excuse for sisted, and are determined to furnish no excuse for any conflict that may ensue.

Three companies of United States troops arrived here yesterday from Port Washington. It is said that two companies have been ordered to Yancey-ville, but for what purpose has not transpired, as there has been no attempt at a resistence reported from there.

TENNESSEE.

Murder of a White Woman by a Negro Desperado-Two Hundred Armed Negroe Marching Towards Grand Junction to Release Prisoners.

MEMPUIS, August 1, 1870. Yesterday a noted negro desperado named Charles Wilson, who had been in prison for beating his wife, went to Colonei A. J. Martin's, at Buntgus station, near this city, where she had taken refuge, and at near this city, where she had taken refuge, and a t tempted to kill her. She ran to the house and was met at the door to Mrs. Martin, who, in attempting to shield the wife of Wilson, was shot by the villain and mortally wounded, as is supposed. Wilson then shot his wife through the body and fied to the woods. Medical assistance was promptly rendered to Mrs. Martin, but owing to herapproaching confinement there is little reason to hope for her recovery. Citizens are scouring the woods in search of the desperade.

A despatch was received by the Chief of Police at ten o'clock this morning from Grand Junction, signed by citizens, and stating that 200 armed negree are marching on that place to release some of the prisoners, and asking for immediate assistance.

KENTUCKY

Election in Louisville for County Offic Large Negro Vote Policd-The Democrafie

Ticket Elected. LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1870. An election for county officers was held in this ofty to-day. The negroes polled a very lage vote, nearly every colored voter in the city having de nearly every colored voter in the city having deposited a ballot for the first time. There was less
excitement during the day than at any previous
election here for years. Quest and order prevailed
the entire day. No interference was attempted with
the colored voters. A low negroes were arrested for
attempting to "repeat."

The democratic majorities range from 3,220 to
5,000 in the city and from 1,000 to 1,500 in the county.
As far as heard from throughout the State the democrats have elected their next for county officers.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Safflor of the Great Republic for Yokohama-Departure of the Lower California Expe-

SAN PRANCISCO, August 1, 1870. The steamer Great Republic, for Yokonama, sailed to-day, taking eighty-four passengers, \$626,000 in treasure, \$14,000 of which was for Japan, \$215,000

for China.

The Lower California expedition sailed to day with sixty or seventy men, who propose a landing with sixty or seventy men, who propose a landing at Magadaian Bay.

The ship Baylor, from Australia for San Francisco, put into Monterey short of provisions yesterday.

The princers of Catifornia are on a strike, demand-

THE PIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Grand Celebration by the Colored People of Western New York at Auburn- Address of

ACRURN, N. Y., August 1, 1870. The colored neople of Auburn and neighboring etties and towns celebrated to-day in this city the passage of the fifteenth amendment. The proces-

Governor Seward a hait was made and loud cheers given for the Governor, who made his appearance at the entrance to his grounds and spoke as fol-

As the procession marched past the residence of

at the entrance to his grounds and spoke as follows:—

I rejoice with you in the event you are celebrating, not more because it guarantees internal peace and perpotual magnity to the United States than because it is a harb near of the advancement of your own race and of the total progress of civilization throughout the world. The event proves that constitutions cannot keep men staves. It is will for you to redget now that constitutions, however amended and perfected, cannot of themselves keep men free. If requires education and redgion to do this, and even with these, the African race in the United States is not assured of a nature so long as they are belt in slavery or barbarism in any other part of the world. Employ, then, the schoolmaster and the minister of the gosp i. You need them now more than you have been emancipated yours lives, to work out the emancipation and elevation of your own race in the West Indies, in South America and in Africa. For this great work you will need just what your friends among the white men had the working your emandipation.—The school house and the Caristian meeting house. Statesmon never fail to carly out what a people instructed by these calightened and practicable. Fareweil!

At the conclusion of these remarks the procession.

At the conclusion of these remarks the procession ave hearty cheers for Governor Seward, and resumed the march to Burt's Wood. After reaching the grove the people formed around the stand and were addressed by dr. Lester, of Dryden: Mr. Murray, of Pennsylvania, and others.

A MOBOXEN FER YRDAT BURNED. An accident occurred last evening on the Hoboken

ferryboat James Watt, which, had it taken place five minutes sooner or later, might have proved dreadful to many a passenger. The gas tank was after being filled, trucks and wagons and about a after being filled, trucks and wagons and about a hundred passengers were on beard, the beat was leaving the floboken stip for Christopher street at hail-past eight o'clock, when some one on coatd cried out "The boat is on fire." In a lew moments every person was on the rear of the deck, the cargines were suddenly reversed, the safety vaive was lifted, and the vessel touched the slip time cough to prevent any surrous amrins. The firemen burely escaped, and scarcely had the last venicle lett when red flames and dense fumes began to gush forth from the air pipos which supply the mach nery tooms. It was rumored that a little boy lay suspended in the cabin, when officer fluch dashed in and carried him out. They were both partially surrocated by the Sanoke, but otherwise no person was squred. The Barclay street box s were delayed an hour, as that engines were required to ald in arresting the proeral streams were pouring on the fire. Exertions were an-anticient, however, to prevent the barming of the hut and the opening of one of the sides. The damage is not yet accurately known, but it is very great. The origin of the hit is unknown, but it is very great. The combastion of escaped gas was the cause. The Watt had recently been removated and was worth \$75,000.

worth \$75,000.

Since the above was printed we learn that at a late hour the fire broke out with renewed tury on take boat, and she had to be cut loose itton the site. Sue drifted up the river and set fire to a German brig. loaded with oil, near the Fifth street dock.

RUSSIAN HOROES TO MA SEWARD.

The Russian Imperial Legation Palace at Visit to Chius.

The Russian government, on being informed of Mr. Seward's approaching visit to China, have ten-dered to bun the palace of the Imperial Legation Pekin for his residence while in that city

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Monky Market.—London, August I.—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 80% for be a money and the account. American securities quiet and s.eady; United States five-twenty bonds, 1802, 83; 1865, 6id, 82%; 1867, 82; ten-forties, 80%. Stocks quiet and steady; Eric Rahway shares, 18%; Himos Centrals, 103; Atlante and Great Western, 21.

Paris Houser.—Paris, August 1.—The Bourse closed drm. Rentes, 66f. 42c.

Liverpool. Corton Market.—Liverpool., August 1.—4:39 P. M.—The cotton market closed buovant. Middling uplants, 7%d. a 84; middling policies, 8%d, a 84c. The sales of the day have been 15,000 ba es, of which 4,000 were taken for speculation and export.

ba es, of which 4,000 were taken for speculation and export.
HAVER COTTON MARKET,—HAVER, August 1.—The cotion market opened at 94f. per cwt. for tree ordinate on the spot.
Liverpool. Beradstupps Market.—Liverpool., August 1.—4.30 P. M.—Wheat 10s. 7d. a 10s. 8d. Corn. 30s. 6d. per quarter for No. 2 new mixed Western. Floor, 20s. a 26s. 6d. per bol. for Western canal.
Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., August 1.—Tailow, 45s. 3d. per cwt.
London Produce Market.—London. August 1.—Refined petroleum Grmer at 1s. 6d. Linseed oil dult. Spirits turpentine firmer at 3is. Tailow duit at 45s. 6d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.-ANTWERP, August L.-Petro

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The steamship Manhattan will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

THE NEW YORK HERALD -Edition for Europevill be ready at seven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, aix cents.

SOLOMON.—On Monday, August 1, at New Erigh-ton, Jessie, daughter of George Solomon, in the 17th year of her age. Funeral from Old Church, Tompkinsville, on Funeral from Old Church, Tompkinsv Wednesday, at twelve o'clock noon. [For Other Deaths see Ninth Page.]

at half-past eight A. M.

Stafferd's Iron and Sulphur Powders invigorate the boty and purify the blood. Clear as the Sky is that Baimy Finid which is taking the place of the unctuous compounds hitherts used for dyeing the hair. FHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is as cloudless as "the light in beauty's eyes," and it derkens gray hair to any shade from golden brown to perfect chony.

Soid by all druggies.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 261 Broadway, corner Marray street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world. The only periest dye; harmless, reliable lessent, a

Cristadero's Unrivalted Hair Dyo. - Sold and applied at his wig and soalp factory, Na. 6 Autor Ho and James, the Fisk-nl Prince of Erie, o's His way to Long Brach, stopped at the estably himsel of KN the Euperor of Haiters, and thus the kings converse "King charles, hast thou is hat for Prince Jame's "ways," boidy answered Knig Charles. One of these concails comfort table these west on the host of Jame's, and ampling face he sung sweatly, "May KNOX never go we the Woodhine Twitesth." The Emparer KNOX has a that will fit and sult you. Go for hi.

Wood Brothers & Co. Have Removed for their new Carriage Wareroom', 746 Broadway, one door be low hater clace, and are selling their stock as the cost of pre-duction, and in some instances at less than cost.